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terest in the island people has led him to take the attitude of an advisor to them rather than that of an observer of the development of their institutions.

The book covers the subject quite as thoroughly and completely as can well be done in a volume of this size. The bibliography included is extensive and will be found valuable by one interested in the Filipinos and their government. The author is thoroughly interested in his subject and his ten years' experience in helping to shape and administer the government of the islands has qualified him to write this book, which is a valuable contribution to the literature on this subject.

G. S.

INTERNATIONAL REALITIES. By Philip Marshall Brown. New York: Scribner's. 1917, pp. xi, 226.

A large literature has already been evoked by the fall, during the great war, of that flimsy fabric which pacifists had foisted on the world as international law in recent years by a sort of legislative process. The attempt to make nations good by law is a horribly patent failure. Much of the resulting literature is pessimistic. A little of it is hopeful and helpful, and to this class belongs the present book.

Two main ideas are presented. First, the author would eliminate the so-called law of war from international law, whose true task is that "of regulating the *peaceful* relations of states". "War is the very negation of law". Secondly, he would base international law "not on theories and abstractions, but on solid realities". By "solid realities" he means the "security of the state". Of the neglect of this principle he uses the not overly fortunate illustration of the abrogation of the Panama Canal tolls, which he says came from the "almost morbid self-abasement" of the American people.

Pursuing the search for "realities", the author analyzes destructively the "absolute rights" of states which are commonly postulated, and makes his most valuable contribution in the assertion that it is interests, not rights, which are the fundamentals of international law. Only after an intelligent determination of these interests is it possible to proceed to a new and better formulation of rights. It will then be time to consider the agencies through which they are to be realized.

The first five chapters consistently develop these ideas. The remaining five appear not closely related to the essential theme. There is an excessive amount of repetition, due only in part to the fact that the book is constructed around four chapters originally written as magazine articles.

R. T. C.